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Saturday Quintuple: Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
fereign postage added, \$3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

EFAll mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application. The Evening Star.

No. 13,300.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE NEXT HOUSE

Its Organization and Probable Business Discussed.

SPEAKER REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS

All Have Had Experience in Previous Congresses.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICY

The simultaneous appearance in New York city of Thomas B. Reed and Sereno E. Payne has revived discussion of the organization of the next House. Belief is that the two men have come together by appointment, and that the question of the chairmanship of the ways and means committee has been under consideration between them. Mr. Payne is the ranking member of the new House in connection with that place, and general speculation has assigned him to it. Mr. Reed, of course. Eas not spoken.

Now that they have had time to look carefully over the field and to weigh their picked men against the measures to be taken up, the republicans feel confident of the outlook as respects the part to be played by the House. In its leading members it would appear to be a body from which the party may expect to receive only benefit.

Mr. Reed as Speaker. To begin with, the Speaker will fill his office completely. One of the most resolute men of his time, with the experience of one eventful term in the place to guide him, he will have the respect of his opponents, and the enthusiastic admiration of ais party friends. He is in thorough touch with his party on all of the vital issues—finance, tariff, foreign policy. His party, it is conceded, would get the benefit of his best services in the chair in any circum-

best services in the chair in any circumstances, but in the circumstances that exist this is made doubly sure. Mr. Reed, with perfect right, aspires to the presidency, and a masterful and successful handling of the business of this incoming House may, it has been suggested, insure him his desires. His record in the chair will be fresh and to the point when the national convention meets, and a conspicuous winning in the one office may land him safely in the other.

His Principal Lieutenants. Mr. Reed's principal lieutenants in directing the business of the House will be the chairmen of these committees: Ways and means, appropriations, foreign affairs, coinage, weights and measures and the judiciary. And, as has just been stated, the ciary. And, as has just been stated, the republicans esteem themselves fortunate in the possession of men especially well equipped for those places. Well-considered gossip has assigned Mr. Payne of New York to ways and means, Mr. Cannon of Illinois to appropriations, Mr. Hitt of Illinois to foreign affairs, Mr. Dingley of Maine to coinage, weights and measures, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania to the judiciary. Each of these men has seen service on the Each of these men has seen service on the committee with which his name is now

committee with which his name is now connected, and Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hitt have presided in a former House over appropriations and foreign affairs, respectively. And it is under such experienced guidance that the republicans expect the business of the next House to be not only satisfactorily but promptly dispatched, and the national campaign most materially influenced in their favor.

There is especial congratulation over the recovery of Mr. Hitt, whose life for weeks last spring and summer seemed to hang as by a thread. He is now strong again, and the latest intelligence is that he will report for duty in December, prepared to stand the strain of an arduous session. The republi-cans are looking to Mr. Hitt for advice and

cans are looking to Mr. Hitt for advice and leadership in a very important and difficult part of their program. It is a mooted question, indeed, whether before the session ends the chairman of the foreign affairs committee may not become in a sense the leader of the House. Hawaii, Cuba, Nicaragua, Venezuela will claim attention. The administration's weakest spot is its foreign policy. There are described to the contract of the administration's weakest spot is its foreign policy. There are democrats even who concede this. The republicans are united on the subject. The administration is to be arraigned. So much has been agreed upon. But the importance of the subject demands that the attack be wisely directed. Mr. Hitt is regarded as the best informed man in the country on the details of ferries of incountry on the details of foreign affairs a country on the details of foreign affairs as affected by legislation. He knows the Hawaiian question by heart and supported the Dole government in the last House in a speech which was highly complimented for its breadth of view and its sturdy and properly a management of the last heart and the last heart and the last and the las

gressive Americanism. Under Mr. Hitt's influence, therefore, the republicans are expecting not only to score against the Cleveland administration, but to set the country in a clearer and better light before foreign powers. Mr. Hitt's Possible Future

And as in Mr. Reed's case, with respecto the speakership, so in Mr. Hitt's case with respect to the chairmanship of foreign affairs. A shining promotion, it is pointed out, may await success. Mr. Hitt and Mr. Reed are very close friends. They are likewise in thorough agreement on public questions. If they should work together successfully next winter and spring, and Mr. Reed comes to be President, may not Hitt come to be Secretary of State Such an apro ntmer, in such circumstance would, in the opinion of several prominent men, be both likely and altogether fit.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Baron Von Thielman Formally Re-ceived by the President Today. Baron Max von Thielman, the new German ambassador, was formally received by the President today. He was accompanied by Baron von Kettler, secretary of embassy. Both diplomats were in full court dress and made a distinguished appearance. They first called upon Secretary Olney at the State Department and were escorted by

him to the White House. The ceremony took place in the blue parlor and includes an exchange of the usual felicitous ad-President from the capital. Senor Dupuy de

weeks ago, but his formal presentation has been delayed because of the absence of the President from the capital. Senor Duply de Lome, the Spanish minister, and Mr. Cas-tle, the Hawaiian minister, also arrived here during the President's absence, and have not as yet been formally recognized in their full diplomatic capacity. They will be ac-corded an audience by the President on his return from the visit to Atlanta next w

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Says Brazil Has Not Granted Belligerent Rights to Cuba.

The Spanish minister, Senor DeLome, has received an official cable dispatch from Madrid announcing the statement that the Brazilian government had taken action Brazilian government had taken action granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents to be entirely without foundation. Senor DeLome states that the government of Brazil has recently given proof of its friendship for Spain by according every facility for the embarkment at Rio de Janeiro in the Spanish transport San Fornando of over 300 Spanish volunteers enlisted to fight in Cuba against the insurgents.

His Wife Expected to Arrive in Washington Monday.

Petition Presented to the President Today-An Interview With Secretary of State Olney.

Recorder of Deeds Taylor stated to a Star reporter this afternoon that Mrs. Walwife of ex-Consul Waller, imprisoned by the French government, would not arrive in this city before next Monday. She arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and Mr. Taylor stated that he was informed she was stopping at 457 Biddle street. One of Mrs. Waller's objects in stopping over in Baltimore, thought Mr. Taylor, was to consult Warner T. McGuin, a colored attorney, and Mr. Taylor said he had also heard it stated that Mrs. Waller had stopped in Baltimore for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of Miss Willard, the noted temperance advocate, in her husband's behalf. perance advocate, in her husband's behalf.
Upon Mrs. Waller's arrival here. Mr.
Taylor thinks she will stop at the residence
of Mr. John Simms of 316 A street southeast, an old friend of the family. Mr. Taylor said he had invited Mrs. Waller to stop
with himself and Mrs. Taylor while in
Washington, and hoped that she would yet
be able to accept his invitation.

The Petition Presented.

Mr. John G. Jones, a colored lawyer of Chicago, called at the White House today in company with Senator Cullom, and presented the President with the petition for the liberation and reparation of ex-Consul Waller "for the wrongs and injustice he

This petition, which was published in yesterday's Star, is signed by Mayor Swift of Chicago, ex-Governor Hamilton of Illinois, the judges of the various courts in Illinois and a large number of the leading citizens of Chicago.

A Talk With Secretary Olney. The President received his visitors cordially and suggested that Mr. Jones take the petition to the Secretary of State, who is conducting the diplomatic negotiations in behalf of the ex-consul. Senator Cullom and Mr. Jones walked over to the State Department and had a short interview with Secretary Olney and left the petition in his hands.

To Receive Mrs. Waller. Mr. Paul Bray, stepson of Waller, also called at the State Department today and arranged with Secretary Olney to receive Mrs. Waller Monday.

NEW GUNBOATS LAUNCHED.

Six Thousand Persons Witness the

Newport News Ceremony. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., October 19.-Two new gunboats for the United States navy were launched here today. They were christened the Nashville and the Wilmington, in honor of the cities of those names in Tennessee and Delaware.

Some six thousand people witnessed the launching of the gunboats. The Nashville went off the ways at 9:47 o'clock, Miss Emma Thompson of Nashville breaking the champagne over it. The Wilmington was launched at 11:08, Miss Anne B. Gray, Soughter of Senator Gray, christening it. There was not the slightest hitch, everything going off according to program.

When the Wilmington struck the water after going over her 280-foot course on the ways her speed was estimated at 11 knots. In both instances Secretary Herbert stood upon one side of the young ladies christening the vessels, and C. B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry of the Newport News Snipbuilding and Pry Dock Company, on the other side. After the launch a magnificent banquet was served. The following were the toasts "The President," responded to by the Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith of Washington; "The navy," Secretary Herbert; "Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company," President C. B. Orcutt; "The Nashville," Jos. Washington of Nashville, and "The Wilmington," Mayor C. R. Jeffreys of Wil-

RUMORS IN BALTIMORE.

Democrats Said to Have Made a Secret Deal With Their Opponents. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 19.-Senators Gorman and Gibson, with others, will address meetings in Cecil county this evening. The two Maryland Senators have been in New York and Philadelphia during the week soliciting subscriptions to the campaign fund, and it is reported that their success has been so great that, as one enthusiastic democrat said this morning: 'We have now money enough to buy up the whole republican party in Maryland and we are going to win." There is no doubt that the democrats are greatly en-

ouraged today.
Their looks have become hopeful and they are betting money on their side. The leaders are claiming that "arrangements" have been made which insure their suc cess, and that it is only a question as to the size of the majority. Mr. Rasin, the city leader, told The Star correspondent that he had no doubt whatever as to the

lection of Mr. Hurst. His chief lieuterants, Sheriff Quinn and John J. Mahon, both agreed with what he said. It is reported that the cause for this said. It is reported that the cause for this confidence is that the democrats have made certain deals with some of the republican factions for votes on election day, and that they have also made a highly successful raid into Africa, and have captured several prominent colored politicians.

EVACUATION OF LIAO TUNG.

Recent Reported Action of France, Russia and Germany.

BERLIN, October 19.-The Cologne Gaette today publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying that it is reported that the representatives of Russia, France and Germany will hand the Japanese government within the next few days an identical note, accepting Japan's concurrence with their proposals by which the evacuation of the Liao-Tung peninsula is to be accomplished within three months after China's payment of the 30,000,000 taels. This is not made dependent upon the conclusion of the China-Japan commercial treaty, and furthermore assures the freedom of the navigation of the Formosa channel.

WILL CUT DOWN THE POLES.

Mayor Latrobe's Threat in Case W. U. Evades Paying Taxes.

BALTIMORE, October 19.-Mayor trobe determined today to take drastic measures regarding the unpaid pole tax of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The corporation has resisted payment of the tax for several years, and suits for collection are now pending in the courts. The mayor on that account recently refused the company a permit to erect a new pole on South street in place of one which was

broken by a runaway.

When a pole was put up the arrest of
Manager Bloxham followed.

The mayor today had City Commissioner Fisher notify the Western Union officials here that if the amount owed by the company is not paid within ten days the fine stipulated by the ordinance will be imposed on the company, and the city company will be incompany will it is a supposed to the company.

missioner will cut down all its poles on city

Great Britain's Latest Action Regarding Venezuela.

DECLARED INTENTION TO USE FORCE

A Significant Remark by the London Times.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

LONDON, October 19.-The St. James Gazette this afternoon follows up its disclosures of yesterday regarding the policy of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela and the apparent determination of the Brit-ish government to uphold its claims by force of arms by making the following important statement:

"We are in a position to state that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets cut the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now en route to President Crespo, if it is not already delivered to him.

"This final action was decided upon by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain before the former's recent holiday in France. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, even if Venezuela has to be brought to terms by methods which are the most effective in reaching an understanding with effective in reaching an understanding with Scuth American republics. The instructions to station Maxims on the frontier are to be associated in the dispatch only in the sense that gurs will be necessary to overawe those Venezuelans who are not likely to pay attention to President Crespo and the government of Caracas, whichever agreement the latter may make with Great Eritain after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

Eritain after a study of the Marquis of Salisbury's message."

The St. James Gazette also published a letter, signed Hugh Watt, deploring the retrograde condition of British Guiana, due, it is claimed, to the attempts to bolser up the decaying sugar-cane industry; but predicting that Mr. Chamberlain's policy will sudustrial prospects.

revive its industrial prospects.

The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon a dispatch to the Times from New York declaring a joint refusal of the European powers to accept the Monroe doctrine is believed to be in the Marquis of Salisbury's mind says:

Salisbury's mind, says:

"There is no such thing. The Monroe doctrine is a matter entirely between the old country and the United States, and if the time ever comes for Great Britain to take sides on the subject, we shall stand with the Americans and not against them."

SHE WILL NOT YIELD.

Great Britain's Probable Course on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute. It is strongly indicated that Great Britain s not going to yield to the United States in the Venezuelan matter. A reply such as outlined in the semi-official British expressions would result in a very serious situation. It is intimated that the British sovernment would have, at first, been glad of an opportunity to retire with dignity from her extreme position in the matter, but that public sentiment in both countries is likely to interfere with any compromise. The attention the matter has attracted in this country would make it extremely awk-ward for the administration to yield any-thing in the controversy or to fail to enforce the Monroe doctrine in letter and in spirit. On the other hand, the discussion of the question in the British press has excited public sentiment there on the subject.

Lord Salisbury's Position. It is said that for Lord Salisbury to show what the British public would regard as weakness in dealing with the matter would endanger his party being thrown out of power. It is complained, therefore, that the publicity given to the fact that a letter was sent to Mr. Bayard requesting a settlement of the dispute has done great harm. The probability of Great Britain yielding is lessened, and if she does not yield this country is compelled to make good the declaration of devotion to the

good the declaration of devotion to the Monree dectrine.

It is believed that at the outset there was good reason to thirk that Lord Salis wes good reason to thirk that Lord Salisbury would make a proposition which could be accepted by Venezuela with honor and approved by the United States. This prospect is now very slim. Nothing can be learned from the Venezuelan legation about the alleged contract of that country for Maxim gurs. The minister declined to discuss the question with a politic statement. cuss the question, with a polite statement that he has no new information on the subect of the dispute.

Preparing to Occupy the Territory. There is little doubt, however, that both Venezuela and Great Britain are preparing for the complete military occupation of the disputed territory. At one stage of the controversy it was agreed between the countries that neither should occupy the territory until the question of rightful possession was settled. This agreement Great Britain disregarded, and not only occupied the territory, but from time to time ex-tended her outposts and claimed more ter-ritory. There have been a number of ex-tensions of boundary lines, until now the claim of Great Britain includes a country times larger than that originally

Venezuela's Plan.

Some time ago the Venezuelan govern ment decided to take military possession of all the territory she claimed and to establish posts to the utmost limits of her boundary. Preparations to this end are, doubtless, now in progress. Venezuela is, of course, entirely too weak to contend alone with Great Britain, but counting upon the interposition of the United States to prevent an unjust encroachment by Great Britain, there is no doubt that the Vene-zuelan government will advance to the point of armed hostility to maintain her

point of armed hostility to maintain her territorial rights.

It is expected that very soon after the United States Congress meets the Venezuelan government will make an aggressive move. If the announcement that the British contemplate a similar move, as made in the London papers, is correct, the forces of each country will be opposed to each other in an aggressive movement, and an armed conflict may be expected at any time. armed conflict may be expected at any time.

Lord Salisbury's Intention. All information from British sources seems to indicate an intention on the part of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain to forestall any movement on the part of the Venezuelan government, and it is regarded as not improbable that they would like to precipitate a conflict between Great Britain and Venezuela before the negotiations instituted by Mr. Bayard in behalf of the United States have advanced beyond the stage of a in declaration on our part of an intention insist upon the Monroe doctrine being advanced beyond the stage of a mere insist upon the Monroe doctrine being re-spected. Great Britain would like to have established her claim to the disputed territory by actual occupation before discussing the question of arbitration. What she would then be willing to arbitrate would amount practically to the question whether she

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE AN ULTIMATUM SENT should extend her boundary line still further into Venezuelan territory.

A FORMER DEMAND REPEATED. Official Statement by the Venezuelan Foreign Office.

The answer of Venezuela to the British

ultimatum appears to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from the Venezuelan minister of foreign relations. This has been received in Washington. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects cov-ered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guiana

These official statements disclose that the These official statements disclose that the present ultimatum is a repetition of a demand made by Great Britain in November last. As Great Britain had no minister in Venezuela, relations being broken off, the German minister consented to act in representing the British demand. Venezuela premptly rejected the demand, and refused to give the assurances Great Britain asked. The refusal was accompanied by a restatement of all that Venezuela claimed.

The Venezuelan Side. The circumstances of the demand and refusal are given as follows in the official statement of the Venezuelan foreign office

received here: In September, last year, the government knew that the high authorities of Demerara, British Guiana, were getting ready to make protests and raise questions be-cause some Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the river Cuyuni near the place where the so-called English station is, and had felled timber on the right bank of the river. In-formation has been received here that this formation has been received here that this movement began by some threats of the colonial agents to a certain Venezuelan citizen, who had resided at that point for a long time. It was also known that the band of Venezuelan solidlers had crossed the river only for the purpose of celebrating the national festivity of July 5 in the house of some friends of theirs residing in that territory. The British colonial agents, who have exercised their authority since the day in which the government of Demerara wrongfully decided to occupy that part of the Venezuelan territory, were allowed to continue in their place without being molested by the forces of Venezuela.

Last November's Demand.

Last November's Demand. Such was the state of affairs when, in the early part of last November, the German legation, who is in charge of the protection of British interests in Venezuela received a telegram from Berlin in which. in the name of the British cabinet, mention

received a telegram from Berlin in which, in the name of the British cabinet, mention was made of a supposed violation of the colonial frontier, ard assurances were urgently demanded that in the future no Venezuelan soldiers should be allowed to cross the stream on that side, and go to the right bank of the Cuyuni river.

A declaration of this kind by Venezuela would have been equivalent to an implied recognition of the alleged rights of Great Britain to the possession of that territory, and would have also implied the withdrawal of the several protests made by Venezuela ever since 1887, against any infringement or abridgment of her territory. Under these circumstances, no hesitation was possible, and the answer given by the department of foreign relations, far from giving the assurances demanded by the British cabinet, served only to make a repetition of all that the republic of Venezuela had said against the claims of Great Britain, although stating, at the same time the desire of the government to avoid new difficulties through a just and fair settlement of the question."

The statement from the Venezuelan foreign office covers also the policy of Venezuela in case the British attempt to build the military road recommended by the British minister, Chamberlain, in his letter to Governor Lees of British Guiana.

The Venezuelan statement closes with the significant sentence that on the question of building this road the course of Venezuela has been such that the "invading neighbors" cannot make another step further on the Venezuelan side of the line "without at once provoking a collision."

The British legation it is stated with

At the British legation it is stated with positiveness that no advices have been received concerning Venezuela, and that Sir Julian Pauncefote has taken no action whatever on the subject. This is emphasiz-

ed by embassy officers.
Sir Julian called at the State Department yesterday, but the Venezuelan subject was not referred to, as the London authorities, it is declared, are not conducting any branch of the negotiation through the embassy here.

The Venezuelan legation received its first

news of the ultimatum from the Associate Press cables. The fact that Minister An drade has not been advised from Venezuel indicates that the ultimatum is still en route and has not reached Caracas. President Crispo is at present at a summer resort, and the vice president is acting president.

The Venezuelan congress will not convene until next February. It happens, also, that a cabinet complication occurred ten days ago. Four of the cabinet, including Dr. Pulido, minister of foreign affairs, resigned, and President Crespo has not yet named their successors.

The Uruan Incident.

The Uruan incident mentioned in the ables has been pending for months. The chief of police of British Guiana and several of his officers were arrested by Venezu-elan soldiers while on the disputed border tract. The British officials were few in number, and could make no resistance being taken to a Venezuelan town and held as prisoners. They were quickly released, however, on the filing of protests.

But the British chief of police claimed that he had leen improperly treated while

ender arrest, and he proceeded in person to London to lay the matter before the co Ichial office. Since then no action has been taken, and it is probable the action of the colonial minister is made with a view to preventing a repetition of the border ar-

IMPORTANT CASES.

ome Trials in Criminal Court in the Immediate Future.

District Attorney Birney stated to a Star eporter this afternoon that on the 29th of his month he would call up for trial the case of Celso Caesar Moreno, a well-known Italian-American resident of this city. As stated in The Star at the time, the defendant was indicted on the 11th of last July

ant was indicted on the 11th of last July for criminally libeling Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, in certain publications respecting the ambassador's alleged connection with the suppression of the infamous padroni system of laborers.

As soon as possible after the Moreno case is disposed of Mr. Birney said he would call for trial Palmer P. Babcock and Fred. J. Owens, who are charged with tapping the wires last fall of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Long bridge, in order to beat the Virginia race track bookmakers. Mr. Birney said he understood that both defendants had left the District, but thought Babcock at least would appear for trial.

For next Tuesday Mr. Birney said he had set down for trial the case of John, alias Patsy, Harris, colored, who killed Matthew Spruell, also colored, in Georgetown the

Spruell, also colored, in Georgetown the 4th of last July. The case will, he said, be tried before Judge Cole, in Criminal Court No. 2, and Messrs. Thompson and Frailey will defend the alleged murderer.

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HAS CAUSED A STIR SENATE REORGANIZATION THE UNION PACIFIC

Senator Sherman's Statements Regarding Garfield's Attitude in 1880.

WHAT THE LATTER'S SON SAYS

Denial That the Nominee Was False to His Friend.

EX-GOV. FORAKER'S REGRET

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 19 .- To at Associated Press reporter A. J. Aikens of the Evening Wisconsin said today, in regard to the charges in Senator Sherman's book against Garfield:

"I attended the national republican convention that nominated James A. Garfield for President in 1880, and was present at all sessions. I heard all the nominating speeches, and remember particularly the speech of Mr. Garfield in nominating John Sherman in behalf of the Ohio delegation. The opening of this speech was such that no man who heard it can forget it. Not only the matter, but the manner of Mr. Garfield in the opening of his speech indicated great zeal, truthfulness and earnestness in his nomination of Senator Sherman. There was no sentence in any of the speeches comparable, in my idea, to the opening sentence of that speech. The balloting went on from day to day, until the thirty-sixth ballot, when Mr. Garfield was nominated with a whoop and a hurrah, as every one knows. The night before his nomination I called upon Mr. Garfield with a view to securing his consent to accept the nomination if tendered to him. Mr. Garfield's manner in rejecting all overtures could not be mistaken by any man who heard such an interview which I had with him. And it is due to truth of history and the memory of Mr. Garfield that he made no trade or "I attended the national republican cor an interview which I had with him. And it is due to truth of history and the memory of Mr. Garfield that he made no trade or arrangement by which he should receive that nomination. He was taken up by the whirlwind, as autumn leaves, and carried into the presidential chair."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 19 .- A great

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 19.—A great deal of interest is manifested here by political workers concerning the review of Senator Sherman's book which was sent out from Chicago last night exclusively by the Associated Press.

The eldest son of the late President, Mr. Harry A. Garfield, was seen this morning by an Associated Press representative, and while adverse to expressing himself, finally said: "I would much prefer not to be quoted or to say anything on the subject. It has been the policy of the family not to reply to charges that are made against my father, and so we have never given any attention to such as the Rescoe Conkling matter and other things of that kind. There are in the possession of our family all the letters, manuscripts, diaries and such material that was left by my father, and it is our intention to answer all charges in the form of a riography rather than as the charges are made.

"Lie know one thing. Lam and have

riade.

"I do know one thing. I am and have been a warm admirer and friend of Senator Sherman's and I know that my father always was. Of course, Senator Sherman has a perfect right to his own opinions, as has everybody else. The nomination in 1830 was considered by my father's friends and by hearly everybody to be the result of a peculiar condition of affairs. Whatever Senator Sherman may think of it is his own matter and he has a right to his own opinions. It may be that we will have something to say regarding this matter, but I will not say that we will or will not. I could only say that after a conference with the family and looking over some of with the family and looking over some of the papers. It does not seem to me right or proper for any one to make charges by inference, but they should be substantiated by papers and documents. I do not care think whatever reply we may decide t make will likely be made in the form of lography, but at the same time it is pos-ible we may decide otherwise and make

sible we may decide oth statement regarding it.' COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 19.—Ex-Governor Foraker being asked what he knewer thought about Senator Sherman's new

"I have not seen the book, I do not know anything about its contents, but if, a stated in the newspapers, it criticises prominent republicans, I am sorry the proof sheets could not have been withheld until after the election."

WORK OF THE W. C. T. E.

Reports to the National Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Beautiful

weather, almost spring-like in its balminess is favoring the women who are here in the interest of mankind as members of the W.C. T. U. national convention. The day is almost perfect, the air just cool enough to be bracing, and the effect of it is plainly to be seen in the clear eyes and rosy cheeks of the 500 delegates who assembled in Music Hall this morning. When they reached the meeting place they found that some radical changes had been made in the arrangement of the platform, the result believe to bring the speakers nearer to their ng to bring the speakers nearer to thei thus rendering their remark

audience, thus rendering their remarks more audible.

The proceedings were opened by Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, national evangelist of New York, who led the audience in devotional exercises, which precede every session. Mrs. C. M. Woodward, superintendent of the millray department was the first to of the railway department, was the first to take the stand after the convention proper had been called to order. She said she had been spending most of her time during the past year in searching for good women to aid her in her work among men. She paid a glowing tribute to the various state organizations under her. anizations under her.
At the conclusion of Mrs. Woodward's re

At the conclusion of Mrs. Woodward's report Miss Willard said she was sure the hearts of all those present had been touched by the statements contained in it.

"A woman," she said, "who can go out and find other women whose hearts are earnest in this work is just the woman we want at the head of this department. Thirty thousand railroad men are silled or want at the head of this department. Interty thousand railroad men are silled or
maimed every year. About three go under
the wheels every hour. I can't help lifting
up a prayer to the Divine God for the engineers, conductors and brakemen every
time I enter a railway train."

Minnie F. English of Illinois, superintendent of the department of mines, followed

Minnie F. English of Illinois, superintendent of the department of mines, followed with a report in which she told of the W. C. T. U. work among the miners. Incidentally she spoke of a Pennsylvania coal mine operator who said recently that nothing save the power of Christ could work any change for good in a community such as that of miners. It is understood that she referred to J. C. Martin, who controls 5,000 acres of coal lands at Martinsdale, and whose wife, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, is one of the most prominent F. W. T. C. U. workers.

workers.

Mrs. K. L. Stevens, in her report on the department of literature, dwelt upon the great influence for good or evil of reading matter, and pleaded for a more generous distribution of free books and pamphlets of the right kind. Miss Lodi E. Reed, superintendent of th press department, to beginning her report made the assertion that at 10 cents a line the W. C. T. U. would owe the newspapers

of the country over \$200,000, if it had been charged for favors rendered GREAT DAMAGE AT NEW ORLEANS. Loss Estimated at \$200,000 by Burning of a Rice Mill.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.-Fire last right destroyed the National rice mill, on Elysian Field street, and four adjacent buildings. Loss estimated at \$200,000, fully covered by insurance. The loss included \$40,000 worth of rice.

The Shrewdest Republican Leaders Oppose Any Combination.

Western Senators Can't Afford to Have Anything to Do With the Populists.

A lively interest seems to have been

sed in the question of the reorganization of the Senate. The democrats, not hav ing a majority of the body, but having the organization already, are saying nothing On general principles, most of them would like to retain their nominal control of the organization, but the practical politicians like Gorman and Hill, would a little rather the republicans would come in by some combination and take possession of the mall offices, and with them the big respensibility and no power. It is not likely, newever, that the republicans will fall into such an obvious error. As far as heard from, the republican Senators appear to be about equally divided on the subject. The principal leaders and all those noted for their shrewdness and foresight prefer that their shrewdness and foresight prefer that in atters should be allowed to stand as they are, and there are some who declare that they could not be induced to vote to assume the responsibility of the Senate, without power to control its action. Some, like Sherman, favor an arrangement with the democrats to divide favors and responsibilities, and this policy may prevail, but there is no probability that the republicans will attempt a reorganization.

Can't Mix With the Populists.

One thing not generally taken into consideration in the discussion of the question is the attitude which most of the western Senators, whether silver or anti-silver men, must of necessity occupy toward the matter. There is not a Senator in any of the agricultural or mineral states who can afford to be, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely, associated with the populists. It would be political death to most any of them for it to be understood at their homes that they have voted to enter a combine with the populists, and that they owned their positions on the committees to the assistance of these third party Senators. The stronger the populists are in his state the worse it would be for the republican Senator suspected of training in such company. In every state, except in certain parts of the south, where except in certain parts of the south, where the populists have any strength, republicans and democrats make common cause against them. In some sections it is a tattle for life, and there the term populist has a terror for all who are not populists. It is believed in both parties that for either to give them the least recognition would be fatal to the interests of the public and utterly disastrous to the party. This is particularly the case in all the new states. Both parties are engaged in a vigorous denunciation of populism.

Western Silver Senators. It can be understood, therefore, why Sentors from that section cannot afford to have the republican party give any sort of recognition to the populists in the Senate, Some of them have warned their eastern colleagues of this and declared that under no circumstances would they vote for a reorganization which was dependent upon populist assistance. The republican silver men are even more alarmed at the idea of being associated with populists than are the Senators from the banking centers. The democrats are not confronted with any The democrats are not confronted with any proposition to combine, since all they need to have control is for things to go on as they are. The conservatives of both sides recognize that the politics of the pr a war on populism in its various forms, and this establishes a comity between the managers of the two old parties. A squabble over small offices, which the populist Senators would be called in to settle, is not to be thought of.

Vacant Committee Chairmanships.

The losses the democrats have sustained eave a number of important committee chairmanships vacant. These will have to be filled, and it will probably involve some shifting about, independently of any idea of reorganization. It is most probable that there will be an adjustment between the two parties, and the republicans will come in for a share of the chairmanships without having to take the responsibility of a Senate which they could not control.

Senate which they could not control.

Butler's retirement leaves vacant the chairmanship of the interstate commerce committee, Camden's that of contingent expenses, Martin's that of railroads, Ransom's that of commerce, Jarvis' that of civil service, Coke's that of fisheries, and McPherson's that of naval affairs. Besides these chairmanships there are a number of other committee assignments thus made vacant. It is intended moreover to made vacant. It is intended, moreover, to made vacant. It is intended, moreover, to increase the membership of some of the committees, conspicuously that of finance, on which it is designed to place Don Cameron and Platt. and to distribute the appropriation bills among a number of appropriate committees. All this offers an opportunity for the distribution and apportunity for committee favors without portionment of committee favors without partisan reorganization.

FILED A PROTEST.

An Objection to Making Certain Guns in This City.

The Driggs-Schroeder Gun Company has iled a protest with Secretary Herbert against the decision of the naval ordnance bureau to construct a hundred three-inch field guns at the Washington gun factory. They hold that the mechanism chosen for the breech of this new gun by the Navy Department is inferior to their own, as they say was proved by the recent tests at Indian Head, and that even by the admissions of the ordanace bureau the price asked for their gun was not excessive. In addition, they urge that the decision of the department, if upheld by the Secretary, will cripple a plant that it has been the policy of Congress to promote against an emergency.

WASHINGTON GUN FACTORY.

to begin at once the manufacture of about

The Manufacture of Field Guns to Be Begun at Once. The naval ordnance bureau has arranged

a hundred three-inch field guns at the Washington gun factory. At first the department contemplated having these guns constructed by contract, and to that end two firms, the Hotchkiss and the Driggs companies, were invited to submit proposals for making the guns, the Hotchkiss make to embody the Fletcher breech mechanism and the Driggs to have its own peculiar breech. When the blds were received the ordnance bureau found that, while they were reasonable, they were still higher than the cost of the guns if built at the Washington gun factory, and as the department has the right to use the Fletcher mechanism and it was felt to be highly expedient to hold together the fine force of expert workmen at the Washington navy yard, which would otherwise have to be dissipated owing to lack of other work, the last Congress having related the appropriation it was decided to duced its appropriation, it was decided to undertake the manufacture of the guns

Received by the President. Gen. John W. Fester, ex-Secretary State, was among the few callers received the terms of the President today.

Look on page 19 for the

twelfth installment of

"When the War Was

Over." \$500 for the correct solution of the mystery

by a woman reader.

Report of the Government Directors of the Railroad.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO SETTLEMENT

Suits for Foreclosure and Sale of the Property Advised.

VIEWS OF MR. COOMBS

the Union Pacific railroad has been made to the Secretary of the Interior. The board recommends the following as a basis of settlement of the debt, to be accomplished by congressional legislation: Foreclosure Suits. The Attorney General shall, immediately after the maturity of any portion of the

debt due to the United States from the

Union Pacific Railway Company, or the

Central Pacific Railway Company, institute

proper proceedings for the protection and

proper proceedings for the protection and foreclosure of the lien of the United States from Omaha to Ogden, and similar proceedings for the line from Ogden to Sacramento, and thence to San Jose.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to pay, settle and adjust all amounts due or to become due for principal and interest which are secured by liens prior to the liens of the United States, including the power to make assignments of any forepower to make assignments of any fore-

sure decrees securing such prior liens if necessary. The Entire Property to Be Sold. The entire property to be sold to such orporation or purchasing committee as will agree to refund the entire amount to be advanced by the government. If no committee or corporation shall bid the minimum price fixed by Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report to the next session of Congress. The purchasing committee or corporation shall have power to complete the construction from Sacramento to Oakland, but shall not be allowed to consolidate with other transco

Until the purchasing committee is found the control of the properties shall be in the hands of the courts having jurisdiction of the foreclosure proceedings of government

What Would Be Developed. The board says that the fixing of the

minimum price of the roads would be atgotiation with all competitors desirous of bidding would soon develop the limits of the price to be obtained. They believe that such a scheme would realize a better re-turn to the United States than could be reached through any funding bill or exten-sion of the present indebtedness. Portions, of the government debt of both roads will mature early in 1896, so as to support the jurisdiction of the court in suits instituted for forcelosure.

for foreclosure

Mr. Coombs' Report. William J. Coombs, one of the directors, makes a report to the board, which is filed with the report. He says that the aid extended to the Central and Union Pacific was intended to form a continuous line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and that it was expected this line would be operated under one system, and the traffic between California and the east was relied upon for revenue. As a principal creditor, he declares, the United States has a right to demand that this plan shall

be adhered to.
"I have no hesitation in saying." continues Mr. Coombs, "as a result of my investigations, that a violation of this under-

tanding is the main cause of the present deplorable condition of the roads.

"I find that almost from the beginning there has been a lack of co-operation between them. As for the last ten years the Central Pacific has been leased to and under full control of the Southern, the Union Pacific has been absolutely at its mercy in the matter of through passenger and freight traffic. It is currently reported in California that compulsion is brought to bear on the shipper who wish to ship by the Central route to the east to compel them to ship by the Southern route, and that in every respect it is treated as a tender to the interests of the Southern Pacific system. This has created in that state an antagonism to a settlement of the debt condition of the roads.

an antagonism to a settlement of the He says that a settlement cannot receive the sanction of the representatives of the states west of the Missouri river unless the aided lines shall form a continuous

system.

Mr. Coombs discusses the tangle in which the Union Pacific finds itself, and says that the network of branch lines which that road has built up, especially in the states of Kansas and Nebraska, could well be left out of the scheme or reorganiza-

tion. He thinks that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific conducted as a trunk line could be made prosperous. YOUNG JOHN MACKAY DEAD.

Thrown From His Horse Yesterday in

Paris. NEW YORK, October 19.-The first intimation of an accident which resulted in the death of John W. Mackay, jr., was received here by Mr. Mackay's private secretary. It was a cablegram from Mr. Clarence Mackay, a younger brother, at Paris, in which he said that John was thrown

from his horse yesterday and seriously hurt. The doctors had pronounced the case hopeless. He begged the secretary to prepare his father for the worst.

At an early hour this morning another message was received stating that the injuries had proved fatal and that the young man had died last night. Young Mackay arrived in this city from the west or laws. arrived in this city from the west on June 8 last and sailed for Europe on the steamship Paris on Wednesday, June 19.

John W. Mackay, Jr., was the eldest son of the bonanza millionaire, John W. Mackay. The deceased was about twenty-five

years of age, having been born at the Grand Hotel in San Francisco in 1870. He and Clarence, aged about twenty-three, were the only children of the millionaire, the Princess Colonna being a stepdaughter. For the past six months the young man who met his sudden death Thursday and his brother have been sanding their months. his brother have been spending their vaca-tion in Europe, partly with their mother, partly with their stepsister Eva, the Prin-cess Colonna; and at the time of the fa-tality the two brothers and the princess were together in Paris. Mr. Mackay, sr., is in San Francisco and received only a brief cablegram announcing the accident and death. Efforts to obtain further par-

THE CITY POST OFFICE. Work Must Go On Without Any More

Acting Supervising Architect Kemper has decided to notify Mr. John Pierce of New York, the contractor for the stone work on the Washington city post office building that he must resume work on the building

at once, regardless of the settlement o the controversy with the iron contractors over the construction of the roof. The notice will be served on Mr. Pierce late this afternoon or Monday. It is said that the treasury officials will not submit to any more trifling on the part of the contrac-tors, and will enforce a compliance with the terms of the contracts, if such a thing

The report of the government directors of